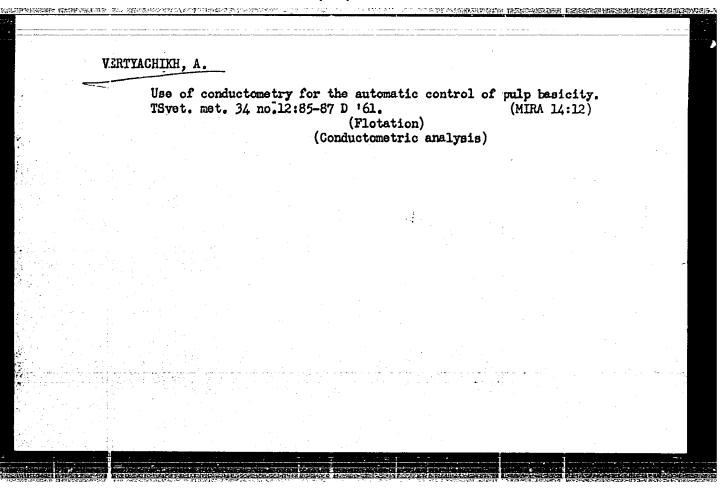
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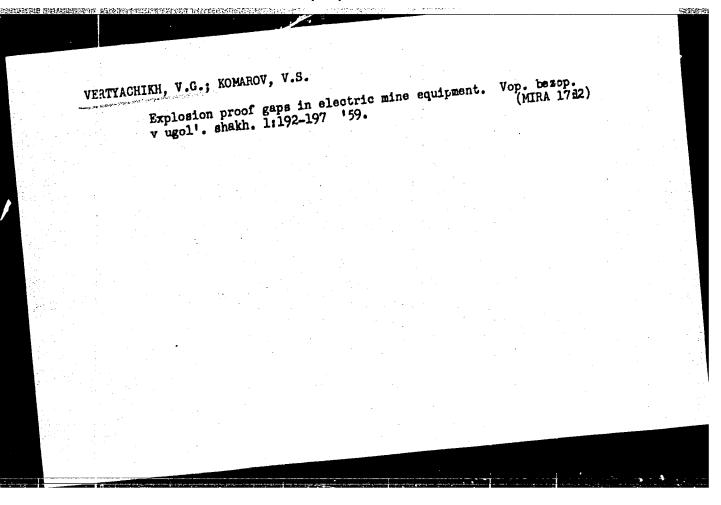
VIRTYACHIKH, V.G., inzh.; DEMIDOV, V.Ya., inzh.; PAK, P.B., inzh.

Detection and removal of electric detonators and live cartridges.

Bezop.truda v prom. 6 no.6:18-19 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-isaledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.

(Detonators—Safety measures)
(Electronic apparatus and appliances)



VERTYACHIKH, V.G.; BEZDENFZHNYKH, A.G.

Certain characteristics of industrial casings for explosion-proof equipment. Nauch. soob. VostNII no.3:87-92 '63.

Basis for standards on current leakage distances from electrical equipment in mines. Ibid.:93-102 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

BEZDENEZHNYKH, A.G., insh.; VERTYACHIKH, V.G., inzh.

Standardized norms for the distance of electrical leakage along insulating components of explosion proof electrical equipment. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.3:19-22 Mr '63.

(Electricity in mining—Safety regulations)

(Electricity in mining—Safety regulations)

HORUNZHIY, V.A.; red.; RIBAS, Yu.M., red.; BORISEVICH, Z.S., red.;

VERTYACHIKH, V.G., red.; KOST'TEV, N.K., red.; MOVESSOV, N.S., red.; ZHIGULIE, Tu.V., red.; RAKOVICH, I.I., red.; RUVIHEKIY, V.A., red.; TULIN, V.S., red.; FFTISOV, P.A., red.; FILIMONOV, P.V., red.; IGLITSIN, I.L., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Rules for the manufacture of explosion-proof electric equipment] Pravila izgotovleniia vzryvozashchishchennogo elektrooborudoveniia. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 54 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.

(Electric apparatus and appliances)

WERTYACHIKH, V.G., insh.

Explosion-proof attachment with a measuring instrument. Bezop. truda v prom. 3 no.9:20-21 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vostochmy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut po besopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti. (Electricity in mining)

VEHTYANKIN, Vas.

Railroads - Kara Kum

Through the sands of the Kara Kum. Mol. kolkh. 20, No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

	VERTYANKIN, Vas.		
2,	tisan (600)	History.	
4.	Kara Kum-Railroads	· · ·	
	Through the sands of the Kara Kum	. Mol. kolkh. 20 no. 3, 1953.	
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9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

15-1957-3-3038

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,

p 85 (USSR)

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AUTHORS:

Avdonin, V. N., Vertyshkov, G. N.

TITLE:

Amethyst from the Berezovskeye Gold Field in the Urals (Berezovskogo zolotorudnogo

mestorozhdeniya na Urale)

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Sverdl. gorn. in-ta, 1956, vol 26, pp 93-94

ABSTRACT:

Two nests with crystals of apatite were discovered in banded quartz-sulfide veins at Petropavlovsk. The size of one nest is 6x20x35 cm, of the other 15x30x25 cm. Rock crystals and crystals of calcite are also present in the nests. The amethyst forms complex parallel intergrowths of fantastic forms. Individual crystals form short prisms, reaching 6 to 7 cm in length and 4 cm across. The crystal forms m / 109 / R / 1011 /, and r / 0111 / were identified. The mineral is platy.

Card 1/2

Amethyst from the Berezovskiye Gold Field in the Urals

A complex pattern of twinning strike is visible on each crystal, the twins forming according to the Dauphine law (c-axis, the twinning axis). All specimens are strongly fractured and made turbid by small specimens are strongly fractured and made turbid by small parts of the tips of crystals are transparent. The violet color of the amethyst is confined to narrow bands paralleling the edge of the rhombohedron; these bands impart a pale violet color to the whole mass of the crystal. The centers of the violet stain occur chiefly in the tip of the crystal. When the amethyst is heated for a brief period to 450° to 500° the color is not affected; continued heating at comparative low temperatures leads to fading of the amethyst color. Thus the violet color in quartz crystals cannot be used as an index of the temperature of its formation.

G.A.G.

Card 2/2

15-1957-3-3043

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,

p 86 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Vertushkov, G. N.

TITLE:

A Limonite Geode from the Bakal Iron Deposit

(Zheoda limonita iz Bakal'skogo zhelezorudnogo

mestorozhdeniya)

PIRIODICAL:

Tr. Sverdl. gorn. in-ta, 1956, Nr 26, pp 94-98

ABSTRACT:

The geode from the Bakal deposit is one of the largest of its kind. In shape it is almost a triaxial ellipsoid. The structure of the limonite on the walls of the geode is quite different from that of the mineral in the interior. The periphery consists of earthy, porous limonite; the variety in the interior is dense. The peripheral variety is chiefly hydrogoe nite and goethite. The interior

Card 1/2

15-1957-3-3043

A Limonite Geode from the Bakal Iron Deposit

part of the geode is composed of stalactitic limcnite, most of which has the clear structure of goethite. The thermal curve indicates that it is typical goethite and, in part, hydrogeoethite, with no other mineral admixtures. Druses of siderite crystals are found in very few places in the outer part of the geode. The internal surface of the geode is covered with radiating goethite. The lower part, occupying approximately one third of the cavity, contains a warped limonite crust, the edges of which are broken off. The author thinks that the geode may be a cavern, the walls of which began to form by deposition of limonite in the chamber. The chamber itself may have formed by solution of siderite. Later, solutions got into the hollow of the cavern through the walls and were filtered during their passage. Thus clean radiating goethite formed on the roof, but on the floor limonite crust appeared.

G. A. G.

Card 2/2

VERTYSHEVA, N.S.; LATKIN, V.F.; PROKHOROVA, A.A.; YEFIMOVA-SYAKINA, E.M.;

PARASHCHENKO, S.F., kand.istor.nauk, red.; TRUBITSYNA, A.N.,

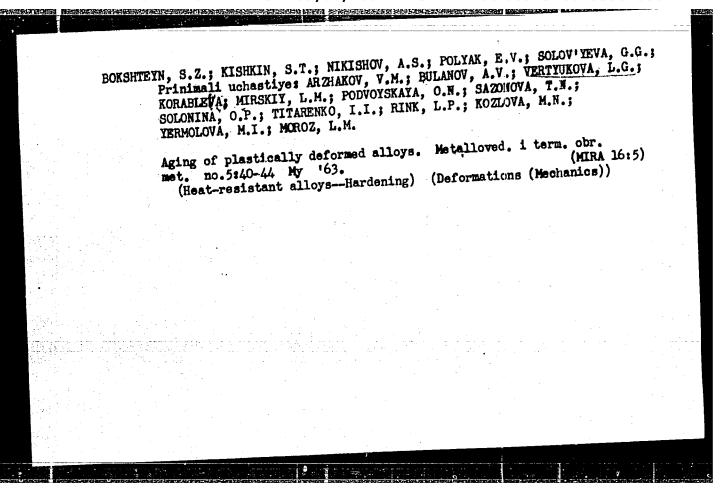
kand.istor.nauk, red.; PLOTHIKOV, A.M., red.; KHLOBOHDOV, V.I.,

tekhn.red.;

[Collectivisation of agriculture on the Kuban; collection of documents and materials] Kollektivisatsiia sel'skogo khozisistva na Kubani; sbornik dokumentov i materialov. Krasnodar, Krasnodarskoe knizhnoe isd-vo. Vol.1. 1918-1927 gg. 1959. 201 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kommunisticha skaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyusa. Krasnodarskiy krayevoy komitet. Partiynyy arkhiv.

(Kuban—Agriculture, Cooperative)



sov/63-4-1-27/31 5(1, 3)Vertyulina, L.N., Korshunov, I.A. Polarographic Determination of Hexaethyldi-Lead in Tetraethyl-AUTHORS: Lead (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye geksaetildisvintsa v TITLE: tetraetilsvintse) Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Kr 1, PERIODICAL: p 136 (USSR) The quantitative polarographic determination of hexaethyldilead in tetraethyl-lead is investigated here. Since hexaethyldilead is easily hydrolyzed, ethyl alcohol was used as solvent ABSTRACT: and tetraethylammonium iodide as indifferent electrolyte. Figure 2 shows the direct proportionality between the diffusion current and the hexaethyldi-lead concentration in the solution. If the content is 0.5 to 10%, this relation may be used for the determination of the hexaethyldi-lead content. The average error There are 2 graphs, 1 table and 3 Soviet references. Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610004-7 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

sov/63-4-1-27/31

Polarographic Determination of Hexaethyldi-Lead in Tetraethyl-Lead

Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete (Scientific Research Institute of ASSOCIATION:

Chemistry at the Gor'kiy State University)

June 3, 1958 SUBMITTED:

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610004-7" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

VERTYULINA, L. N.; DOMRACHEV, G. A.; KORSHUNOV, I. A.; RAZUVATEV, G. A. Preparation and polarographic behavior of derivatives of bis-ethylbenzenechromium. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:285-290 (MIRA 16:1) 1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khirii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N. I. Lobachevskogo. (Chromium compounds) (Polarography)

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Korshunov, I.A., Vertyulina, L.N., and Domrachev, G.A.

AUTHORS:

- A.

Reduction of the sandwich type aromatic chromium com-

TITLE:

pounds on a dropping mercury cathode

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 1, 1962, 9 - 12

TEXT: This is a continuation of a previous communication by Korshu-PERIODICAL: nov, et al (Ref. 1: Dokl. AN SSSR, 122, 1029, 1958). Results are given of the reduction of iodides of di(o-xylne)-chromium (I), di (m-xylene)-chromium(I), di(p-xylene)-chromium(I), benzene diphenyl chromium(I) and dihexamethyl-benzene-chromium(I) hydroxide, on a chromium(1) and dinexamethyl-benzene-chromium(1) hydroxide, on a dropping mercury cathode. Synthesis of the xylene derivatives were performed according to E. Fischer and W. Hafner (Ref. 2: Z. anorg. allg. ch., 286, 146, 1956) and of the hexamethylbenzene derivatives according to E. Fisher and D. Sens (Ref. 3: Ber., 89, 1809, 1956). The polarograms were recorded using a visual polarograph of all the indides. The nolarogram of the dihexamethylbenzene-chromium(T) hypodides. iodides. The polarogram of the dihexamethylbenzene-chromium(I) hydroxide was recorded by an electronic integrating differentiating polarograph. Polarograms were taken in 0.5 N solutions of LiCl, KCl Card 1/3

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Reduction of the sandwich type ...

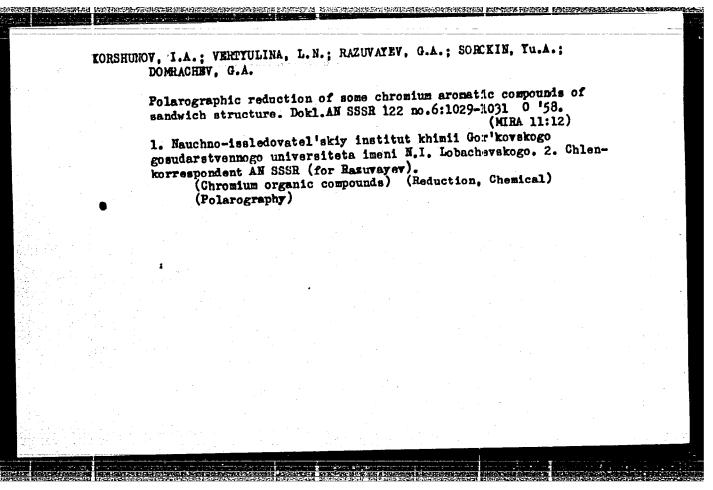
NH401, Na2804, KhO3, KOH and also in buffer solutions in the pH range, 3.1 - 11.75. In the polarograms of solutions of the chromoaromatic compounds one diffusion induced wave is observed. The diffusion current is proportional to the concentration of the chromoaromatic compounds. The half-wave potentials are independent of the electrolyte character, the pH and the position of the methyl group in the xylene derivatives. Their value depends on the substituents in the aromatic ring as was the case in other chromoaromatic compounds of the sandwich structure. The number of electrons taking part in the electrode reaction, as determined from the Heyrovsky-Ilkovich equation equals one. The process is reversible. The authors conclude that the chromoaromatic compounds are reduced on the dropping mercury cathode in an adsorbed state, accepting one electron and passing into the neutral state. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: W. Herwig, W. Metlesies and H. Zeiss, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 81, 6203, 1959.

Card 2/3

33925
S/079/62/032/001/001/016
Reduction of the sandwich type ... D205/D302
ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.I. Lobachevskogo (Gor'kiy State University im. N.L. Lobachevskiy)
SUEMITTED: January 9, 1961

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.I.Lobachevskogo. (Chromium organic compounds) (Reduction, Electrolytic)	1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.I.Lobachevskogo. (Chromium organic compounds) (Reduction, Electrolytic)	į ot	n dropping m	chromium aromati ercury cathode.	Znur. ob. ki	ء ڪر مست	(MI)	RA 15:2)	
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	1. Mauchno-issledovatel skiy institut gosularstvennem universitete.	
	(Lead organic compounds)	(Polarography)
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CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610004-7 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

5(1, 2) AUTHORS:

SOV/20-122-6-20/49 Korshunov, I. A., Vertyulina, L. N.,

Razuvayev, G. A., Corresponding Member, AS USSR,

Sorokin, Yu. A., Domrachev, G. A.

TITLE:

Polarographic Reduction of Some Chromium Aromatic Compounds of Sandwich Structure (Polyarograficheskoye vosstanovleniye nekotorykh khromaromaticheskikh soyedineniy sendvichevogo

stroyeniya)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 6,

pp 1029-1031 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

While the polarographic behavior of the bis-cyclopentadienyl compounds was described sufficiently in detail (Ref 1), there

is one paper only (Ref 2) on the reduction of the cation

((C6 H6)2 Cr)+. As in the laboratory of the authors

dibenzene-(I)-, ditoluene-(II), dimensitylene-(III)-and bis-diphenyl chromium-(IV) iodide were prepared, furthermore the dicumene-(V)-and di-(cyclohexyl benzene)-chromium iodides-(VI) not described in publications, it was interesting to study the polarographic reduction of this series of compounds. The synthesis (according to Ref 3) of the above-mentioned

Card 1/4

Polarographic Reduction of Some Chromium Aromatic

SOT/20-122-6-20/49

Compounds of Sandwich Structure

derivatives ((I)-(VI)) is described together with the yields computed and ascertained. From the concentrated solution of dicumene chromium the compound (V) was precipitated as a cherry-red viscous oil by adding saturated aqueous KJ-solution. The authors did not succeed in crystallizing it. (V) is well soluble in low alcohols, acetone, methylene chloride dichloro ethane, pyridine, dimethyl formamide, whereas it is practically insoluble in ether, CCl, water and benzene. (VI) is synthesized by a similar method. (VI) was isolated as a dark-red powder from the reaction mixture (with an addition of 50 ml purified n-nonane) by heating for 1.5 hours at 150°. Its solubility in the solvents mentioned in connection with (V) is the same as that of (V). The polarographic investigations of the iodides ((I)-(VI)) were carried out by means of the visual polarograph, which is manufactured by the institute mentioned in the Association. The reduction was carried out on the background of several C.5 N aqueous electrolytes of lithium chloride, sodium hydroxide, potassium nitrate, sodium sulfate, hydrochloric acid and buffer

Card 2/4

Polarographic Reduction of Some Chromium Aromatic.

SOV/20-122-6-20/49

Compounds of Sandwich Structure

solutions with pH from 2.3 to 11.75 (Fig 2). The chromium aromatic compounds produce diffusion currents in almost all above-mentioned electrolytes. An exception are hydrochloric acid and the buffer solutions with a pH-value below 2, in which they are precipitated or (e. g. (II)) do not develop any reduction waves. All iodides are reduced within one wave (Jig 1). From the study of the results obtained it can be concluded that the introduction of the alkyl-(V) or cyclohexyl-(VI) substitutent into the aromatic nucleus does not exercise considerable influence upon the quantity of the semiwave--potential. In the transition from (II) to (III) the semiwave is shifted only slightly into the direction of the negative values as compared with (I). In the introduction of an aromatic substituent (IV), however, a marked shift of the potential into the range of positive values takes place. For the time being, it is still difficult to reconcile the polarographic results with the data obtained by other methods. The polarographic method, however, can play a certain role in the investigation of the nature of the class of

Card 3/4

Polarographic Reduction of Some Chromium Aromatic Compounds of Sandwich Structure

SOV/20-122-6-20/49

compounds in question. There are 3 figures and 4 references,

1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Gor'kovskogo

gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N. I. Lobachevskogo

(Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry of the Gor'kiy

State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy)

SUBMITTED:

June 17, 1958

Card 4/4

VERTYULINA, L.N.,

79-2-3/64

AUTHOES:

Vertyulina, L. N., Malyugina, N. I.

TITLE:

Reduction of Nitrophenols on a Multidrop Hercury Cathode (Vosstanov-leniye nitrofenolov na mnogokapel'nom rtutnom katode)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Hr 2, pp. 304 - 308 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The reduction on a mercury droplet electrode was by many authors investigated for the purpose of the determination of quantity and of the reduction mechanism (reference 1 - 9). The authors used the apparatus with a multidrop mercury cathods described by Neyman et al. (reference 13), where some modifications necessary for the investigation were made. For comparing the results of the electromeduction of nitrophenols in water- and aqueous alcohol solutions the conditions of the electrolysis were left unchanged. The electrolysis was performed at a higher potential than that of the saturation current, in the case of p-nitrophenol with 2,2 V and in mand o-nitrophenol with 1,8 V. The percentage of the reduction products represents the mean value from several experiments. The accuracy in the determination of the reduction products amounted accuracy in the determination of the reduction products amounted to 5 - 6% (relatively). Conclusions: 1) As a result of the study of the reduction of o-, m- and p-nitrophenols on a multidrop mercury cathode it was determined that in water- and aqueous alcohol

Card 1/3

79-2-3/54

Reduction of Mitrophenols on a Multidrop Mercury Cathode

solutions with pH from 2 to 2,5 the nitrophenols are mainly reduced to o- and p-aminophenols. p- and o-inino-quinone in small amounts form as intermediate products. In the case of m-nitrophenol the hydroxylamine derivative of m-nitrophenol and the m-aminophenol occur as reduction products. They almost form in equal amounts. 2) The yield of the reduction products on the multidrop mercury cathode is in the case of p- and m-nitrophenols in acueous alcohol solutions smaller than in water solutions. The small yield, observed in these tests, of reduction products of p- and m-nitrophenols in aqueous alcohol solutions may probably be explained by the formation of an intermolecular hydrogen bond. This develops in the aqueous alcohol solutions with the aid of alcohol molecules, is more stable then in water solutions and obstructs the reduction (reference 20). o-nitrophenol forms an innermolecular hydrogen bond, which, as is already known (references 1 and 20) influences the reduction of the nitrogroup as wdl in water - as in aqueous alcohol solutions. The authors thank I. A. Korshunov for valuable advices in the performance of the work. There are 1 table, and 20 references, 11 of which are blavic.

Card 2/3

Reduction of Mitrophenols on a Multidrop Mercury Cathode

ASSOCIATION: State University, Cor'kiy
(Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1957

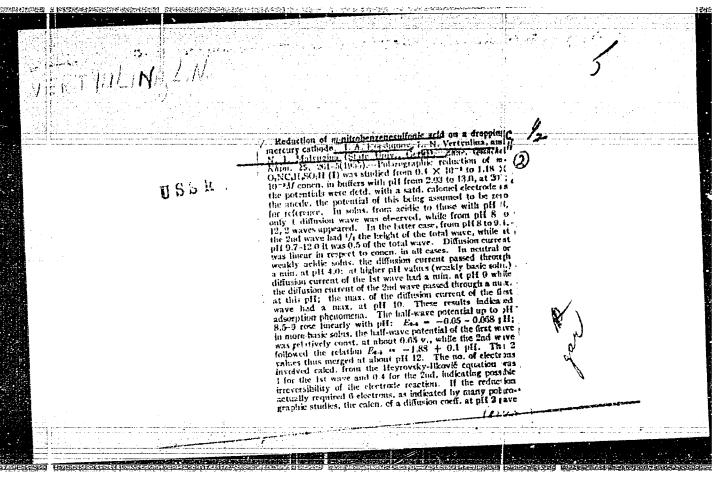
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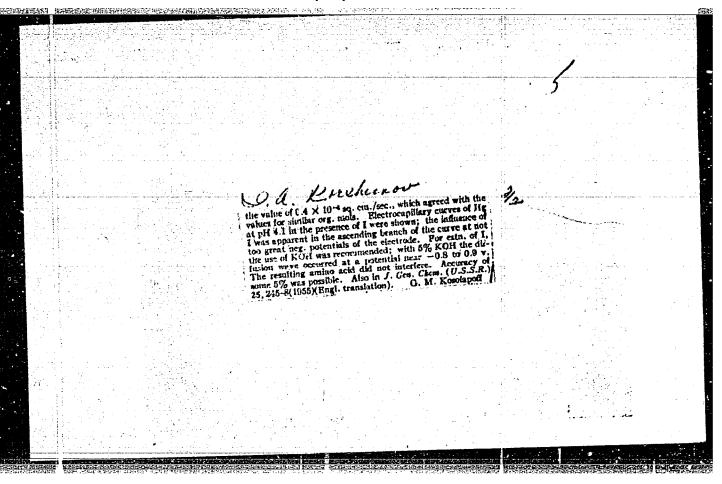
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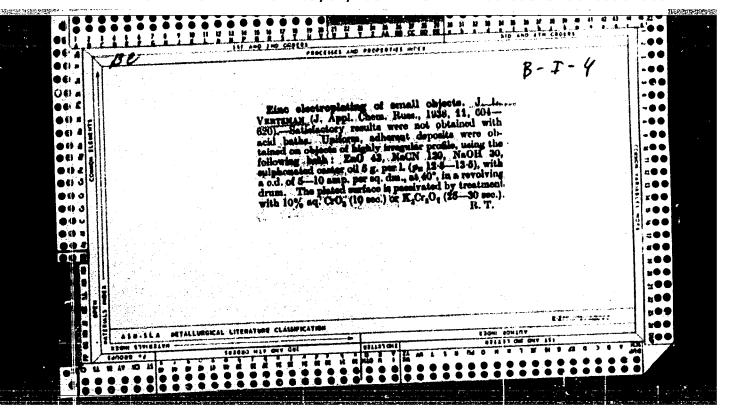
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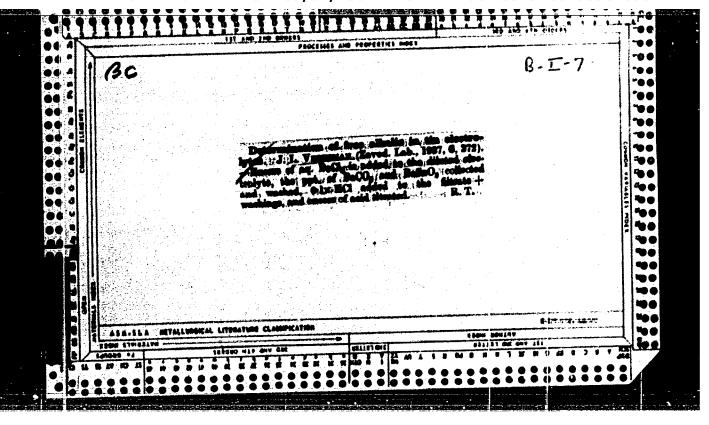
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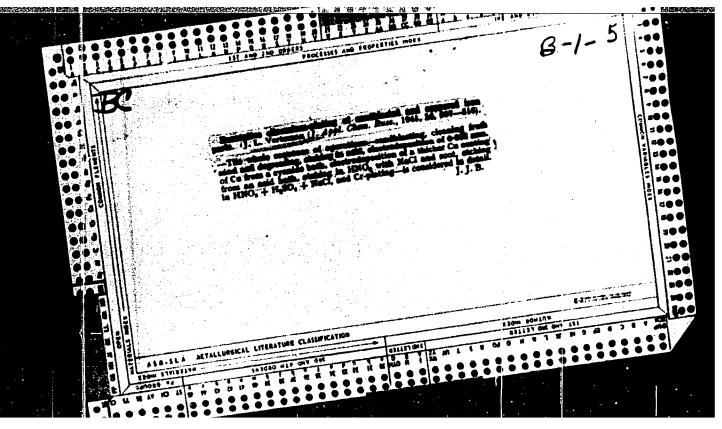
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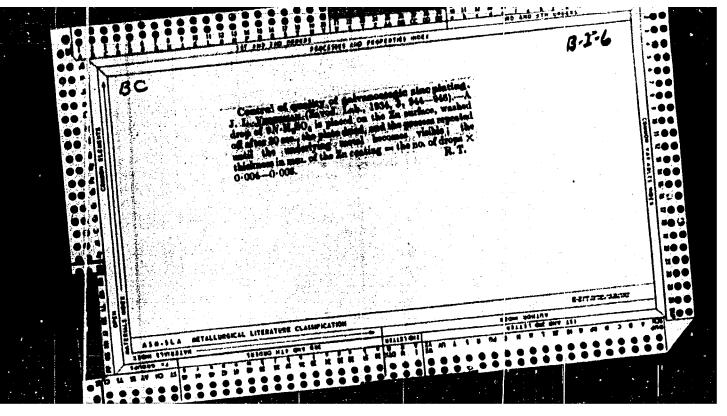




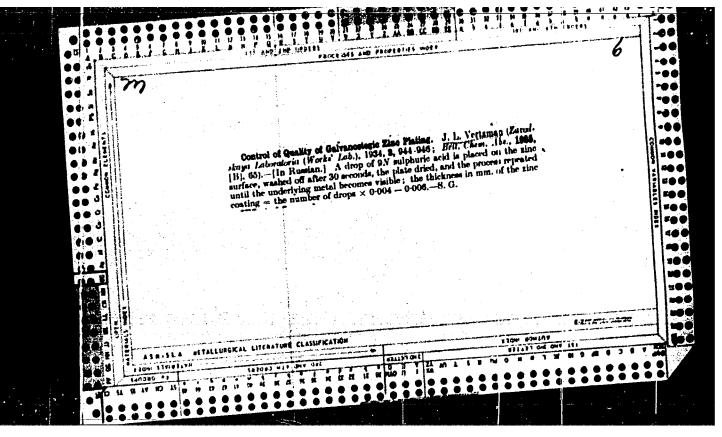


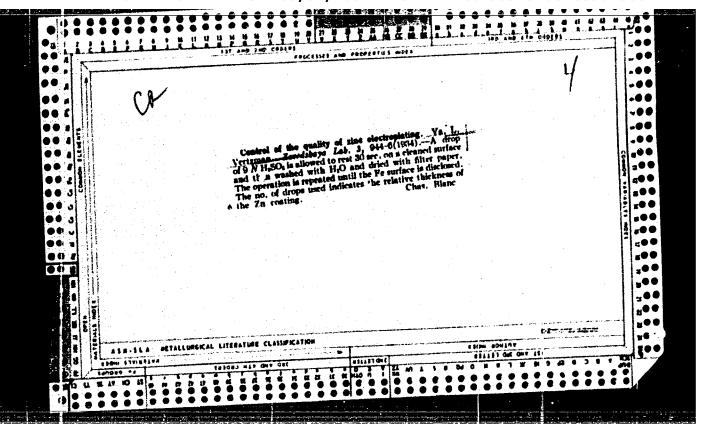


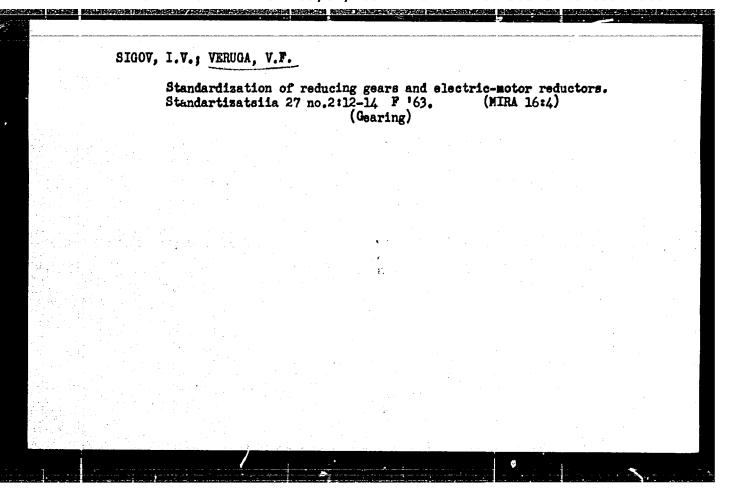
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AUTHOR: Kutateladze, K. S. (Doctor of technical sciences); Verulashvili, R. 1	
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(Candidate of technical sciences) ORG: Tbilisi Scientific Research Institute of Structural Materials (Tbilisski nauctno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroymaterialov)	A
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TOPIC! TAGS: electric insulator, insulating properties of perlite-based glass. ABSTRACT: The authors study the insulating properties of perlite-based glass. ABSTRACT: The authors study the insulating properties of perlite-based glass. ABSTRACT: The authors study the insulating properties of perlite-based glass.	es with
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considerable reduction in the volumetetric resistivity of the glass. The resistivity then begins to increase with sodium oxide concentration reaching a maximum at 10-11% which may be due to the neutralization effect of potassium oxide in the glass composition. This effect begins to disappear at a sodium oxide concentration of 15-17%. One of the most important properties of the perlite glasses is their remistance to change in the tangent of the dielectric loss angle with changes in temperature from 20 to 70-80° in spite of the high concentration of alkali oxides (up to 20%). Another important advantage of the new glasses is that the concentration of Na₂O and K₂O is not critical with respect to high-voltage insulating properties of the glasses.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUEM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: OO2/ OTH REF: OO0

ACC NR: AP7005417

SOURCE CODE: UN/0072/66/000/011/0024/0027

AUTHOIS: Kutateladze, K. S. (Doctor of technical sciences); Verulashyili, R. D. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Tbilisi Scientific Research Institute for Building Materials (Tbilisakiy nauchno-issleiovatel'skiy institut stroymaterialov)

TITLE: Electric insulating pyroceromics derived from rocks

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 11, 1966, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: electric insulator, ceramic material, ceramic dielectric

ABSTRACT: The rocks perlite, serpentinite, and dolomite were investigated for their suitability as raw materials in the production of pyroceramics. The investigation supplements the results of S. I. Sil'vestrovich et al. (Zhurnal VKhO imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva, 1960, t. 5, No. 2). The physical and chemical properties of two series of mixtures consisting of various amounts of perlite and serpentinite, and perlite, dolomite, and cuartz sand, respectively, were studied. The mixtures were subjected to chemical analysis, x-ray spectroscopy, electron microscopy, and thermogravimetric analysis. In addition, the electrical properties of the specimens were determined. The experimental results are summarized in graphs and tables. It was found that mixtures consisting of perlite, dolomite, and quartz sand yielded the most satisfactory high-voltage electric insulators. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUEM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: OO1/ OTH REF: (XO)

SUB CODE: 11/ SUEM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: OO1/ OTH REF: (O1 Card 1/1 UDC: 666.117.3:546

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KOGOY, T.F. (Moskva); IVANOVSKAYA, T.Ye. (Moskva); KHOKHLOVA, Z.Ye., (Moskva); VERULASHVILI, V.I. (Moskva)

Pathological anatomy in experimental toxoplasmosis of pregnant animals. Arkh. pat. 27 no.6:61-67 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. I.V. Davydovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova i rodil'nyy dom No. 1 (glavnyy vrach V.I. Verulashvili), Kutaisi. Submitted January 8, 1964.

WERULASHVILI, V.I. Effect of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis on the course of pregnancy under experimental and clinical conditions. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 30 no.1:67-74. Ja '63. (MIRA 17:1) 1. Institut normal'Loy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii A.N. Bakuradze.

VERULASHVILI, V.I., kand. med. nauk

Toxoplasmosis in obstetrics. Akush. i gin. 39 no.3:40-44 My-Je¹63 (MIRA 17:2)

l. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - chlem-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.S. Persianinov) lechologo fakulteta
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova,
laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. - prof. I.A.
Arshavskiy) Instituta normaltnoy i patologicheskoy fiziologii
(direktor - deystviteltnyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin)
AMN SSSR i rodiltnogo doma No.I Kutaisi (glavnyy vrach - kand.
med. nauk V.I.Verulashvili).

OR OTHER REPORTED FOR A PROGRAMMENT AND A PROGRA

VERULASHVILI, V.I. (Moskva)

Determination of C-reactive protein in toxoplasmosis under experimental and clinical conditions. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.1:75-76 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. prof. I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy
fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.
Parin) AMN SSSR i kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. chlen - korrespondent AMN SSSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki
BSSR, prof. L.S. Persianinov) lechebnogo fakul'teta II
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

(HLOOD PROTEINS) (TOXOPLASMOSIS)

(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

VERUIASHVILI, V. I., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "Material on the dynamics of oxidation-reduction processes in various gynecological hemorrhages in commention with treatment". Thilisi, 1959. 20 pp (Thilisi State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 121)

VERULASHVILI, V.I.

非過程與國際學學的 网络阿尔纳姆斯伊姆的阿尔斯特的

Experimental analysis of the state of permeability of the placental barrier in toxoplasmosis during normal and pathological pregnancy. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.12:44-48 D **162. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iaboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AFN SSSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610004-7"

Creation in the field of technology. p.117.
(Sbirka Vynalezu, Vol. 6, No. 6, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

On the hybridization of Triticum by Agropyrum, Saratov, 1935. 37 p. Text in Russian. 1. Plant - breeding. 2. Hybridization, Vegetable.			-				_	
1. Plant - breeding. 2. Hybridization, Vegetable.	On the hybridi	zation of	Triticum bg	Agropyrum,	Saratov, 1935.	37 p. Text in	Russian.	
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ZACHOVAL, J.; KALAL, J.; VERUOVIC, B.

On the nature of complex catalysts from cobalt (III)-chloride, pyridine and diethylaluminum chloride for the stereospecific butadiene polymerization. Coll Cz Chem 28 no. 12:3450-3451 D 163.

1. Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Prag.

VERUOVIC, Budimir

Preparation of cation exchange resins selective to iron. Chem prum 14 no.4:189-191 Ap '64.

1. Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

3/081/62/000/023/109/120 B101/B186

AUTHOR:

Veruovič, Budimír

TITLE:

Method of producing a complex-forming cationite for the

selective substitution of alkali metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 745, abstract

23P493 (Czechosl. pat. 96919, October 15, 1960)

TEXT: This patent concerns a method of producing cationites for the selective substitution of alkali metals; 3,5-diaminophenol tetraacetic acid is condensed with formaldehyde in basic medium until a resinous complex is formed. 2 g phloroglucinol and 6 g sodium amino diacetate are heated by a reflux condenser in aqueous-alcoholic solution for 4-12 hrs. The dark-blue solution is acidified with hydrochloric acid and the precipitated acid is recrystallized from water. 2 g of this acid is alkalized with 3 N NaOH solution, 25 ml 40% formalin is added, and heating at 75°C is performed for 12 hrs with constant stirring. The resulting resin is polymerized under IR irradiation. The substituting capacity is 3.5 milliequivalents Ca per g dry resin. | Abstracter's note: Complete

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Method of producing a c	S/081/62/000/023/109/120 omplex-forming B101/B186	
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EWP(J)/T L 45415-66 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0009/66/000/006/0344/0347 AP6028305 (A) AUTHOR: Veruovic, Budimir; Zachoval, Jaromir ORG: College of Chemical Technology, Prague (Vysoka skola chemickotechnologicka) TITLE: Stereospecific polymerization of butadiene by the catalytic system from dietnyl aluminum chloride and rhodium triacetyl acetonate SOURCE: Chemicky prumysl, no. 6, 1966, 344-347 and appropriate inserts preceding p. 319 TOPIC TAGS: butadiene, polymerization, aluminum, rhodium, stereospecific polymerization ABSTRACT: Butadiene polymerization has been studied using diethyl aluminum chloride and rhodium triadetyl acetonate as the catalytic system in a water-free medium. The resulting polybutadiene has an above-98% 1.4-trans structure. Polymerization takes place with a ratio of A1:Rh > 3. The optimum ratio Al:Rh is 15. Conversion depends on the concentration of the catalytic components and on temperature. No inhibition period has been observed. The limiting vis-UDC: 678. 771, 24 Carci 1/2

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VERVEYKINA, A.K., inzh.; KOLCHINSKIY, Yu.L., inzh.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Ye.Ya., inzh.; RODIONOVA, R.G., inzh.; RYAFOLOV, A.F., inzh.; SOKOL, I.A., inzh.: STERLIN. S.L., inzh.; EYDEL'NANT, L.B., inzh.; ORLOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk retsenzant: YURGEL', B.I., inzh., retsenzent; FOKIN, V.Ya., inzhr; nauchn.red.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K. red.; MARKOV, I.I., red.; MEL'NIK, V.I., red.; UNKIN, A.K., red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; TUSHNYAKOV, M.D., red.; CHERNOV, A.V., red.; SUDAKOV, G.G., red.; IOSELOVSKIY, I.V., red.

[Technological pipings in industrial enterprises] Tekhnologicheskie truboprovody promyshlennykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Strolizdat. Pt.1. 1964. 784 p. (MIRA 18:9)

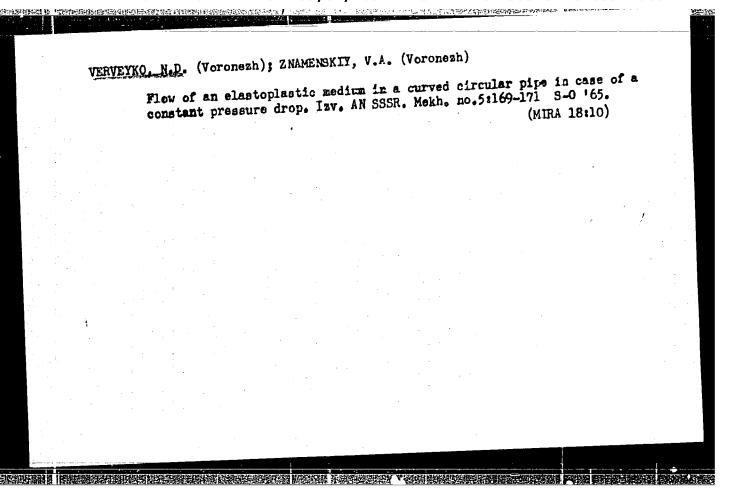
VERVEYKINA, A.K., inzh.; KOLCHINSKIY, Yu.L., inzh.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Ye.Ye., inzh.; RODICHOVA, R.G., inzh.; RYAFOLOV, A.F., Ye.Ye., inzh.; RODICHOVA, R.G., inzh.; inzh.; inzh.; inzh.; SERLIM, S.L., inzh.; inzh.; inzh., SCKOL, I.A., inzh., ORLOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, EYDEL'NANT, L.B., inzh., ORLOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; YURGEL', B.I., inzh., retsenzent; FOKIN, V.Ya., retsenzent; YURGEL', B.I., inzh., retsenzent; FOKIN, V.Ya., inzh., nauchn. red.; VOLNYANSKII, A.K., glav. red.; SUDAKOV, inzh., nauchn. red.; IOSELOVSKIY, I.V., red.; MARKOV, I.I., G.G., zam. glav. red.; IOSELOVSKIY, I.V., red.; STAROVEROV, red.; MEL'NIK, V.I., red.; ONKIN, A.K., red.; STAROVEROV, red.; TUSHNYAKOV, M.D., red.; CHERNOV, A.V., red.

[Engineering pipelines for industrial enterprises] Tekhnologicheskie truboprovody promyshlennykh predprilatii. hoskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 2 v. (MIRA 17:12)

VERUOVIC, Endimir; KALAL, Jaroslav; ZACHOVAL, Jaromir

Butadiene polymerization through the action of diethylaluminus chloride and cobalt acetylacetonate. Chem prum 15 no.1:22-25 Ja 165.

1. Chair f Macromolecular Chemistry of the Higher School of the Leal Technology, Prague.



iblierich, W. and Vervoorst, P.

A New Class of Initiating Explosives -- The Armonium and Hydrazine Compounds of Bivalent Heavy Metal Chlorates and Perchlorates.

Z. ges. Schless-Sprengstoffw, V. 21, 1926, pp. 49-52,65-9,84-7,123-25, 143-46,103-5.

Chem. Abst., Vol. 21, P. 1184, 1927.

The metal amines of chlorates and perchlorates of Cu, Cd, Ni, Co and Zn were prepd. by passing NH3 over the metallic chlorate or perchlorate soln, with cooling and agitation filtering and drying the ptd. salt. These compds. have explosive properties between those of privary explosives such as Hg(ONC)2 and secondary explosives such as tetryl. The tetram nocopper chlorate, Cu(ClO3) 24NH3 was, however, the only one of the 10 aminochlorates capable of inititing the detonation of TNT or tetr. 1. They are deliquescent and hydrolyze rapidly, even in moist air, losing NH, Ni(ClO1, 26NH3 has a rate of detonation of 5300 m. per. sec. The chlorate compds. are more sensitive than the corresponding perchlorate compds. Corresponding hydrazinates were pred. by adding a soln. of hydrazine hydrate in H2O or EtOH to a soln. of the metallic chlorate or perchlorate, with cooling and agitation, washin and drying the ppt. at low temp. If thee the following have never before been prepd: Ni(ClO3)23N2H4; Ni(ClO4)2.Ni(ClO4)2.NiClO40H.5N2H4. 3H2O; and Cd(ClO],)2.Cd(OH)2.3N2H12H2O. The hydrazinates of the metal chlorates are very sensitive and unstable explosives, the Cu compd. detonating on drying at rem temp. The hydrazinates of the perchlorates are les. sensitive especially that of Cd. They are more sol. in H2O and hydrolyze readily. The results of the various tests made on the 21 compds. investi ated are sum arized in a tabulation together with results of comparison tests on several well-known primary and secondary explosives. These tests include ignition temp., sensitiveness to impact, Trauzl lock test, and detn. of initiating charges required for TNT, tetral and trinitroanisole. Methods of conducting the tests

VERYASOVA, M.P.

15-57-4-4122

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, pp 11 (USSR) AUTHORS: Tikhvinskaya, Ye. I., Krupin, V. I., Sokolov, M. N., Vinokurov, V. M., Virvasova, M. P., Mal'kovskiy, F. W., Grigor'yeva, T. Ye.
Till: "Stratigraphy and Facies Relations in the Permian Deposits of the Tatarskaya ASSR (')snovy stratigrafii i fatsial'nogo slozheniya permskikh othozheniy Tatarskoy ASSR)" P.RIDDICAL: Uch. zap. Kazansk. gos. un-ta, 1955, Vol 115, Nr 10, pp 113-117 ABSTRACT: The Permian deposits of the Tatariya are divided into the Lower Permian (250 m to 300 m thick), represented by the Schwagerina, Tastuba and Sterlitamak horizons of the Sakmara stage, and also by the Artinskian and Kungurian stages. The authors point out the limited distribution of the Artinskian series, completely developed (80 n) only at the extreme eastern edge of Tatariya, where it is subdivided into two horizons. The lower of these two horizons is composed of anhydrite and dolomite. The Kungurian series also has a restricted distribution. It consists of carbonate-sulfate-clay deposits (up to 20 m). The Ufa series, with a thickness ranging from 0 to 140 m and more (on the east) is referred to the Upper Permian. The Kazanian deposits are separated into an upper and a lower Kazanian. The Yadrenogo Kamnya series occurs at the base of the upper Kazanian. The lower Kazanian sequence is divided into three horizons. In the "zone of upper piedmont deposits," these are insular, deltaic-littoral, and red-bed formations. The lower Kazanian rests on an eroded surface in the Ufa series or on the Lower Permian. There are intraformational erosional zones in the upper Kazanian, the largest of which subdivide the deposits into three principal rhythmic units. The Tatarian stage (200 m to 250 m thick) is divided into two substages. The upper substage shows evidence of strong surface erosion. The lower substage contains sediments formed in a residual freshened basin.

TIKHVINSKAYA, Te.I. (Kazan'); KRUPIN, V.I. (Kazan'); VIHOKUROV, V.M. (Kazan');
SOKOLOV, M.N. (Kazan'); GRYASOYA M.P. (Kazan'); MAL'KOVSKIY, F.S.
(Kazan'); GRYGOR'IN'A, T.Yer. (Kazan')

Stratigraphy and facines structure of Permian deposits in the Tatar
A.S.S.R. Uch.zap.Kas.un. 115 no.10:113-117 '55. (MIRA 10:5)

(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VERYASOVA, Z.A., assistent

Premature births according to clinical data for five years (1956-1960). Nauch. trudy SamMI 22:118-127 '63.

Vitamin C content in the blood of the mother and the fetus; in the placenta and the urine in premature births.

Ibid.:128-132 (MIRA 1749)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VERYATIN, U.D.; MASHIREV, V.P.; RYABTSEV, N.G.; TARASOV, V.I.;

ROCOZKIN, B.D.; KOROBOU, I.V.; ZEFIROV, A.P., doktor
tekhn. nauk, red.; MURADOVA, A.A., red.

[Thermodynamic properties of inorganic substances; a manual]
Termodinamicheskie svoistva neorganicheskikh veshchestv;
spravochnik. Moskya, Atomizdat, 1965. 459 p. (MIRA 18:12)

VEHYATIN, Uriy Davidovich 4- Sr Sci Assoc in the specialty of Technology of Rare and Non-Ferrous Metals -- 21 May 58, Prot No 25P (BMVO, 10-58,25)

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

807/3830

Galkin, N.P., A.A. Mayorov, and U.D. Veryatin

Tekhnologiya pererabotki kontsentratov urana (Technology of Processing Uranium Concentrates) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960. 162 p. Errata slip inserted.
4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: T.P. Kalyuzhnaya; Tech. FA.: Ye. I. Mazel',

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical engineers and technicians in uranium production.

ment of uranium concentrates to obtain pure salts and uranium metal. The authors discuss the applications of uranium, the properties of uranium and its ions in solution, methods for the production and refining of uranium concentrates, methods for the preparation of uranium tetrafluoride, the preparation of uranium metal, and measures for ensuring the safety of personnel in uranium manufacturing. The author also cites earlier books on uranium by Dzh. Kats and Ye. Rabinovich, S.Ye. Bresler, O.A. Songina, and I.P. Kislyakov. There are

Card 1/6

•	Technology of Processing Uranium Concentrates 80V/3830	
	261 references: 91 Soviet, 101 English, 36 French, 27 German, 4 Ita 2 Swedish	lien, and
	TABLE OF CONTENTS:	
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*	Ch. II. Applications of Uranium	10
	Ch. III. Brief Survey of the Properties of Uranium and its Ions in Solution	
		13
•	1. Position of Uranium in D.I. Mendeleyev's periodic system	13 14
	 Electron configuration; atomic and ionic radii of uranium Isotopic structure 	14
	4. Atomic weight of natural uranium	14 14
	5. Structure and mechanical properties of uranium	15
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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

sov/5820

- Galkin, N. P., A. A. Mayorov, U. D. Veryatin, B. N. Sudarikov, N. S. Nikolayev, Yu. D. Shishkov, A. B. Krutikov
- Khimiya i tekhnologiya ftoristykh soyedineniy urana (Chemistry and Technology of Uranium Fluoride Compounds) Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961. 347 p. Errata slip inserted. 4500 copies printed.
- Ed. (Title page): N. P. Galkin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: N. A. Korobtsova; Tech. Ed.: S. M. Popova.
- PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and nuclear engineers and teachers and students of schools of higher education.
- COVERAGE: The monograph reviews Soviet and non-Soviet literature published up to June 1960 on the physicochemical properties of uranium fluorides and methods of producing them from salts, oxides, and metallic uranium. Methods of processing uranium chemical concentrates to the tetra- and hexa-fluorides, which are initial products in the production of nuclear fuel,

Card 3

Chemistry and Technology of Uranium (Cont.) SOV/	/5820
are of primary interest. Fluoride methods are preferred to hydlurgical methods because radioactive waste solutions in the for either reduced to a minimum or eliminated. No personalities articled. References accompany individual chapters.	mer are
CAPLE OF CONTENTS:	
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h. I. Physicochemical Properties of Uranium Fluoride Compounds	n
h. II. Production of Uranium Tetrafluoride From Aqueous Solution	us 53
h. III. Dry Methods of Producing Uranium Tetrafluoride	78
h. IV. Production of Uranium Hexafluoride	136
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21,4100

Galkin, N. P., Veryatin, U. D., Smirnov, Yu. V.

AUTHORS:

Thermodynamics of the reduction of uranium tetrafluoride by

TITLE:

calcium

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 3, 1961, 257-260

TEXT: The reaction UF₄ + 2Me = U + 2MeF₂ + Q is generally used to obtain metallic uranium fluoride; Me = Mg or Ca. The case Me = Ca is considered here, and results are compared with those relative to reduction by means of Mg. The relation $\log K = -\hbar Z_T^0/4.576 T$ holds for the equilibrium constant of this reaction. The change in the free energy of the reaction can be determined from the Gibbs-Helmholtz equation:

 $\Delta Z_{T}^{o} = \Delta H_{o} + \int \Delta C_{p} dT - T \Delta S_{o} - T \int \frac{\partial C_{p}}{T} dT.$

Numerical values for the thermal effect are listed in Table 3. As may be

Card 1/3

Thermodynamics of the reduction ...

seen, the thermal effect of the reaction grows rapidly from the boiling point of UF, (1417°C) and that of calcium (1690°C). While the thermodynamic calculation yielded 2:00°C for the reduction reaction, the measurement showed 2000°C, which is considerably higher than the melting point of the slag (1418°C). This means that sufficient heat is liberated both for the melting and for heating the melt, so that no charge preheating is required when Ca is used for the reduction of UP4. erergy, and, hence, also the equilibrium constant of the \mathtt{UF}_4 reduction by Ca, diminishes with rising temperature. As may be seen from the data in Table 3, the reaction equilibrium has almost completely moved over to the righthand side of the reaction. Apart from the fact that magnesium is much cheaper, the reduction of UF4 by calcium offers considerable advantages. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 9 references: 6 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 5: Metal Ind. 94, no. 7, 127 (1959); Ref. 7: 0. Kubaschewski, E. Evans. Metallurgical Thermochemistry, London - New York, Pergamon Press, 1958; Ref. 9: A. Glassper. The Thermochemical Properties Card 2/3

17408 \$/089/61/011/003/010/013 B102/B138

of the Oxides, Fluorides and Chlorides to 2500°K. New York, ANL-5750, 1958.

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1960

Legend to Table 3: (1) Temperature, (2) thermal effect, kcal/mole, (3) free energy, kcal/mole; (4) logarithm of equilibrium constant.

Thermodynamics of the reduction ...

Темпера- тура, "К	ΔН ⁹ т, жила/моль (2)	ΔΖ ⁹ г, нкал/маль	lg K
298	-137,6	-134,3 (-80,1)* -132,1 (-77,8) -129,6 (-74,1) -126,3 (-70,7) -125,7 (-69,4) -125,3 (-68,7) -124,8 (-67,4) -122,6 (-64,0) -120,6 (-60,0) -120,3 (-59,2) -118,0 (-54,0) -114,6 (-44,8) -101,5 -08,3 -74,2 -54,3	98,49
500	-137,64		57,72
723	-138,0		39,17
938	-135,7		29,42
1000	-135,5		27,48
1049	-134,1		26,11
1123	-138,3		24,29
1309	-149,8		20,47
1405	-147,0		18,76
1424	-144,7		18,76
1500	-147,3		17,32
1800	-107,3		14,85
1903	-275,0		11,30
2000	-274,9		10,74
2273	-274,1		7,13
2500	-273,5		4,74



Card 3/3

S/089/62/012/006/015/019 B102/B104

AUTHORS:

Galkin, N. P., Veryatin, U. D., Karpov, V. I., Braverman,

I. B., Fedoseyev, I. V.

TIPLE:

Thermodynamics of the reduction of uranium oxides and uranyl

fluoride by certain reducing agents

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 6, 1962, 531-533

TEXT: The reduction reactions of UO_2F_2 and higher uranium oxides were calculated, and the reducibility of several reducing agents was assessed. The reaction potentials were determined for the range 373-1173°K, using

the relation $\Delta Z_T = H_{298} - T\Delta S_{298} + \int_{298}^{T} \Delta c_p dT - \int_{298}^{T} \frac{\Delta c_p}{T} dT$.

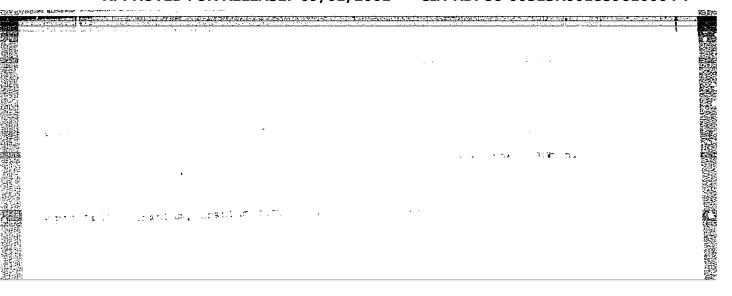
The results are tabulated. UO_3 is reduced more easily than U_3O_8 . ΔZ_T is greatest when NY is used as reducing agent. The reducibility of CO decreases with temperature. UO_2F_2 cannot be reduced by CO, but is reduced Card 1/2

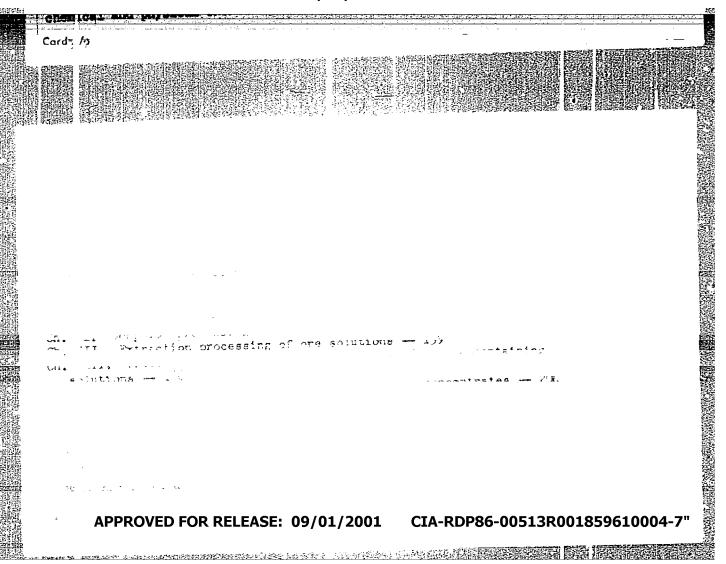
S/089/62/012/006/015/019
Thermodynamics of the reduction ... B102/B104

by H₂ or NH₃. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1961

Card 2/2





GALKIN, N.P., doktor tekhn. nauk; SUDARIKOV, B.N., kand. khim. nauk; VERYATIN, U.D.; SHISHKOV, Yu.D.; MAYOROV, A.A.; BABUSHKINA, S.I., red.; TARASENKO, V.M., red.

[Uranium technology] Tekhnologiia urana. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1964. 395 p. (MIRA 17:12)

GIAKIN, N.P.; VERYATIN, U.D.; KARPOV, V.I.; BRAVERMAN, I.W.; FEDOSEYEV, I.V.

Thermodynamics of the reduction of uranium oxides and uranyl fluoride by some reducing agents. Atom. energ. 12 no.6:531-533 (MIRA 15:6)

Je '62.

(Uranium oxide) (Uranyl fluoride) (Reduction, Chemical)

VERIESHCHAGIN

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry.

Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7460 Abs Jour

Veryeshchagin. L.F. and Voronov, F.F. **Author**

: Variation of the Melting Point of Solid Armonia at Title

High Pressures

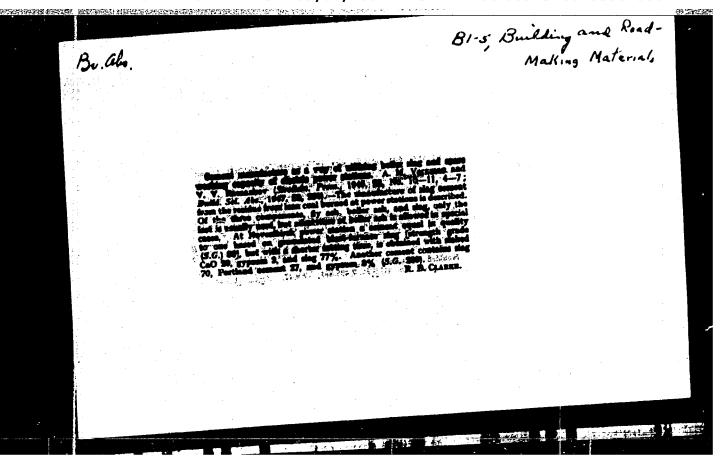
: Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, Vol 30, No 2, 329-333 Orig Pub

: Apparatus is described for the determination of the mp Abstract

curves under pressure using the sealed capillary method. The pressure dependence of the temperature of fusion Tfus of ammonia in the range 733-2912 atm has been determined. The experimental data are represented to an accuracy of 2 percent by the Simon-Gladtsel equation log(p 5,000) - 4.394464 logT_{fus} - 6.366381 and the equation p - 16,290.0- 310.22T_{fus} : 1.33044T_{fus} which fit the curve fairly well in the range 300-3,000 atm.

Card 1/1

- 90 -



GALKIN, I.P.; VERYTIN, U.D.; KARPOV, V.I.

Some physicochemical properties of ammonium ranyl penta-fluoride. Zhur. neorg. khim. 7 no.8:2020-2022 Ag 162.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Uranyl compounds)

VFRTYULINA, I.N.; KORSHUMOV, I.A.; SOROKIN, Yu.A.

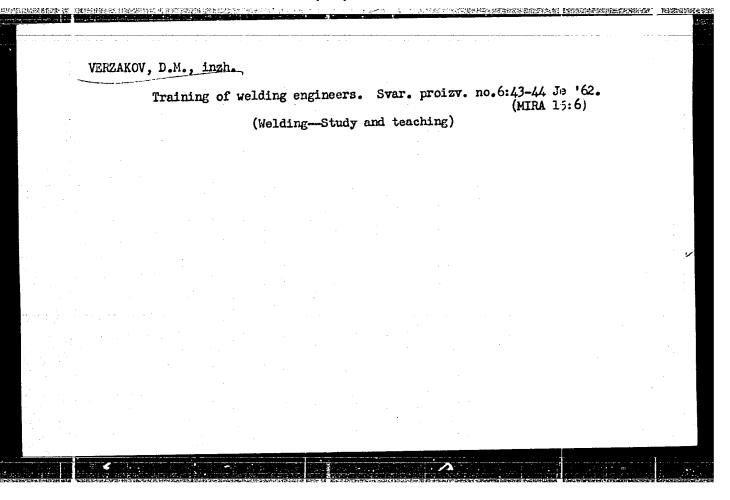
Reduction of bis-currencehromium and bis-(m-diisopropylberyene) chromium iodides on a mercury dropping electrode. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.7:1133-1139 J1 '65. (MIFA 18:8)

VERIZHENKO, Yevgeniy Petrovich Veryzhenko, YE.P.]; BERGER, K.V.
[Berher, K.V.], red.; LEUSHCHENKO, N.L., tekhu. red.

[Collection of problems and exercises in the statics of structures] Zbirnyk zadach i vprav iz statyky spowud. Vyd.2., perer. Kyiv, Derzhbudvydav URSR, 1962. 214 p.

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(Graphic statics)



PETROV, L.K., otv. red.; EELYAY, K.1., red.; VERZAL, A.I., red.;
KORENEVICH, N.P., red.; KOROREYNIKOV, Yu.Ye., red.;
MORGUNOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Building materials made of local raw materials] Stroitel'nye materialy is mastnogo syria. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego,
srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia ESSR,
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(Building materials)

1 22180_65 FWT(m1/EWG(8)-2/EW2(1) Po-4/Pw-4 S/0081/64/000/014/S070/S071 ACCESSION NR: AR4049234 SCURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 14S480 A ITHOR: Vernal, A. I.; Ponomarev, M. A.; Rayetskaya, D. Ya.; Streder, A. G. TTLE: Properties and application of polymer-based concretes and mortars CTED SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-voetroit, izdeliy iz plastmaes. Minsk, Yy*ssh. slikola, 1963, 218-439 TOPIC TAGS: polymer based concrete, plastic concrete, polymer based mortar, p astic mortar, polymer concrete property, polymer concrete application, o :ganic admixture THANSLATION: The authors discuss the properties and fields of application of virious types of concrete mixed with mineral and synthetic binders as a base. It is indicated that admixtures of low molecular weight organic substances Ca d 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AR4049234

the surface active agents and plasticizers) or polymers strongly affect the and the contract of the property of the contract of the contra nechanical properties. For instance, changes in plasticity, decressed water I bsorption, significant improvements in strength and other phenomena are noted when divinyl styrene later SKS-65GP, halyvinyl acetate emulrions, as mil as obeneiformaldehyde formaldehyde or phenolfurfural resins ing salah yang alam Bigakerpi kelanen burti wasi isti bis and we got to the secondly traffing to the con-Sects produced by organic agrixtures on the properties of plastic for example, improved strength and lower water absorption of polymer gypsum ontaining thermosetting phenciformaldehyde resin is explained in terms of the after filling the pores of the gypsum structure and of the additional reinforce-The article describes the properties of polymer-silicate light concrete on a base of an agroporite singular concrete on a base of an agroporite singular concrete on a synthetic resins (furylanitine, ureaformaldehyde, phenylformaldehyde) added or on a base of silicon organic binders (i.e. water glass and silicon ethyl ether - silicate KS). The authors also review the literature concerning formulation of polymer-cement concrete and mortar, organo-mineral concrete (i.e.

Card 2/3

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